





Election News.

We refer our readers to the telegraph column for the details of the election news, received by telegraph yesterday and last night.

The Illinois Democracy Triumphant

The recent election in Illinois was one of the most remarkable in the annals of American politics. Never before has a political battle been fought and won under similar circumstances. Judge Douglas, at the opening of the first session of Congress under the present administration, took issue with it upon its Kansas policy. The Administration attempted to make adhesion to that policy a party test. Inside of his party organization, adhering to its usages and supporting its nominees, Judge Douglas made the contest, and referred the issue to the decision of the Democracy of his State. He contended not only against a powerful party, which used every effort to accomplish his defeat, but against the influence of the Administration, and the powerful agencies at its control.

He has been successful. The Democracy of Illinois have carried the Legislature by a majority of five in the House and three in the Senate, elected five of the nine Congressmen, and reduced the Republican majority in the popular vote, over the test vote for State Treasurer two years ago, about fifteen thousand.

This is a proud victory for the Democracy of Illinois, and an unequalled personal triumph for Judge Douglas. He met a combined opposition which would have crushed almost any other man and conquered. It has been a hard fought battle. Inch by inch he contested the ground with untiring energy and a degree of ability which excited the interest and attention of the whole country.

Slavery in the Territories.

The Washington States expresses the opinion that the Freeport speech of Senator Douglas created a discussion which probably has been productive of more good than any growing out of the exciting Illinois campaign. In merely explaining the present state of slavery in the Territories, Judge Douglas touched a point upon which all sections of the country are quick to take up arms. Yet there were some claiming to be Democratic and State rights advocates, who added Judge Douglas' statement upon him as an opinion, and then denounced the opinion as being false in principle and inexpedient as a matter of Democracy. The Union, the Charleston Mercury, the Mobile Register, the Columbus (Ga.) Times, the Mississippi, and one or two others, have denounced Judge Douglas' Freeport speech, notwithstanding that such prominent Southern men as Davis, Orr, Stephens, and many others, hold views identical. These journals do not hold the creed to be Democratic; yet these same journals helped to elect Mr. Buchanan, who went further than the opinion credited to Judge Douglas upon this very subject. We refer these journals to Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the nomination. He said:

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept, in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the convention.

Mr. Buchanan did not specially refer to every individual resolution, but thought it incumbent on him, in respect to the great topics of the day, to expound his views, and what he thought the views of the convention, also the grounds upon which he was to stand before the Democracy on the question of religious toleration and slavery, the agitation of which, as he said, "now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories." He thought the agitation was approaching a crisis, and gave his reasons for so thinking, as follows:

The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate power—the will of the majority—promises, ere long, to ally the dangerous existence of this legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. The Nebraska Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This principle and its application to the individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove, in practice, in regard to the Territories? This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union, and become a State, no constitutional power would exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Such was Mr. Buchanan's exposition of the platform upon which he received the support of the very papers which now oppose the same sentiments as being undemocratic. They coincide with those expressed by Judge Douglas, in the Illinois canvass.

The New Dome of the Capitol.—It has been stated in some of the New York papers, that one million of dollars has already been expended on the new dome of the Capitol. The Washington correspondent of the Virginia Sentinel, says that he has made inquiry in the proper quarter, and finds that the whole amount appropriated up to this time is \$700,000, and that the expenditure up to September 1, 1888, was only \$217,556 11. Neither Captain Meigs nor Mr. Walter has any doubt as to the capacity of the walls to sustain the structure of the iron dome. The fact is, the weight will not greatly exceed that of the old structure. A large amount of solid stone and brick-work has been removed and superseded by hollow iron columns, which are much lighter than the masonry.—Washington Union.

Horrible Murder.—We learn that a dreadful and fatal rencontre took place on Saturday last near Vermilion station, on the Alton road west, between two men named William Watson and William Crowther, which resulted in the death of the latter. The two men were engaged in a steam \$11-will, and got into a dispute about a beef they were dividing for each other. Watson struck Crowther with a hatchet and afterwards stabbed him with a butcher-knife. The wounded man lived but a few minutes. Watson gave himself up and is now in the Paris jail. Both parties have families, and both formerly lived in this city and worked at Grover's foundry.—Terre Haute Journal.

Boons.—The word "boon" now has a singular origin. In 1834 a gang of counterfeiters, on a Western side, was broken up in one of our Western cities. The parties manufactured United States coin, and the leading figure was named "Boon." When arrested, he turned State's evidence, and through his instrumentality all the rest of the counterfeiters were convicted. False coin has ever since been termed "boon," and the word has gradually been adopted as a synonym of any false or dissimulating.—New York Sun.

The Vote in Chicago.

The Chicago Herald, which claims to be the organ of the administration in that city, gives the following reasons for the small administration vote in Chicago, amounting all told, to 215:

The fact having become known on the eve of the election, that the entire Catholic vote of this city, notwithstanding professions to the contrary, would be thrown for Douglas, the National Democrats became exasperated at such wholesale treachery, and despite all the efforts that could be made to prevent it, they voted en masse for the Republican candidates, as the most effective way of defeating Douglas. Although by voting thus, they beyond question, prevented the election of two of the Douglas candidates for the Legislature, we do not regret their course. We go for a strict adherence to principle and for party organization, whatever may be the present results, fully believing that such a course will in all cases insure ultimate success.

The Kentucky Statesman, a dignified, sterling Democratic paper, speaks thus of the appointment of Jones as Minister to Austria: The telegraph rumors that the President has softened his late defeat of Mr. J. Glancy Jones to his lacerated feelings by his appointment to the Mission at Vienna. This, we believe, the sixth or seventh diplomatic mission bestowed as a reward of the Pennsylvania Democracy for their overthrow of England, China, Rome, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, and perhaps another, are now the asylum of Pennsylvania Democrats. Another such rout as that suffered on the second Tuesday of October, would require the vacation of all the missions in Europe and South America to furnish diplomatic hospitals for the wounded in defeat. The Austrian mission, as the reward of battle, is rather a temptation to a candidate for Congress to let his election go by default.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Monday, November 1. There is no indisposition, as has been alleged, on the part of this Government to settle the Isthmian controversy. The Government does not wish to acquire or acquire of Central America, or any part of it, and desire only that the United States, in common with the rest of the world, should enjoy, without interruption, the means of inter-oceanic communication which the Isthmian region affords. They may further, it is true, require that the Isthmian route be kept open to the United States with our citizens should be respected by both parties, and that they should not be superceded by subsequent concessions to other nations or individuals.

It must be admitted that Isthmian affairs have been a heavy drag. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty settled nothing. The Webster-Crampton treaty failed. The Cass-Yriarte treaty is still in the limbo, though it is still promised by Senator Jones that the Constitutional Assembly, at its meeting, next January, will withdraw all objections to it. President Pierce declared, in conversation that he would, if he had the power, take possession of the Isthmus, and the Nicaragua Isthmian, and open both to the commerce and travel of the world. President Buchanan would have taken the same course, if he had the power.

It is reported here and believed here, that the President, in his message at the opening of Congress, will throw the responsibility of his inaction on this subject upon Congress, and upon the failure of that body to give him the power and means for which he asked, in reference to these emergencies, at the last session.

As matters stand we have no assurance that the Panama transit will not be interrupted, at any day, and American citizens butchered by the native population. We have no assurance that the United States Government is not prepared to give an efficient support to any attempt that may be made to reopen it. Meanwhile, more than all, the Government is about to be exposed to the mortification of another filibuster enterprise. The British Government under these circumstances, has undertaken, without our co-operation, to settle the terms upon which the Nicaragua Transit shall be enjoyed by the commercial world. The manner in which the British Government has conducted this is not very courteous to the Government of the United States. It is known that Sir William Gore Ouseley, while here, did not inform the Government of the objects of his mission, nor are they now well understood.

I have reason to think that one of these objects is to revive and enforce the British claim to the Mosquito protectorate, as a means of defeating the aggressive designs imputed to the United States Government. It will be recollected that this Government has assumed that Nicaragua has a valid title to the Mosquito coast, as is contrary to our policy to recognize any right of the aborigines to eminent domain in any territory.

The British Consul at Greytown acts according to the British view of this question. Great Britain recognizes the title of the Mosquito King, and assumes to protect it.

The Executive Government is now obliged to take some ground on these subjects, and it appears that it has been much engaged thereupon for a week past. It was necessary to come to a decision upon the validity and policy of the White Stebbins contract with Nicaragua, and to support and protect it, or abandon it to its chances.

The President was decided to-day. According to rumor, the decision is adverse to the enforcement of the contract of the company, upon the double ground that the company has not complied with its engagements, and that its privileges should be withdrawn, and that its competition of other companies.

The President is preparing to lay the whole subject of the Nicaragua and New Grenadian empires before Congress, and to repeat his application for power to maintain American rights and interests on that question.

The joint resolutions which Mr. Douglas brought forward in the Senate would have given him ample power, and General Cass was in favor of that measure, and in fact recommended it to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, where it originated.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Evanston is infested with thieves and loafers, and the average circulation of the New York Sun for the month of October was \$9,787 each day.

—In rum manufacture New York takes precedence, producing \$4,600,000 worth of grog each year.

—Ten convicts were sent from Vanderburg county to the Penitentiary, during the term of the Circuit Court just closed.

—John M. Patton, Esq., one of the most eminent members of the Virginia bar, died in Richmond on Friday.

—The annual festival for the benefit of the Jews' Hospital was held at Niblo's, New York, on Thursday night, and produced \$14,000.

—The receipts of the four nights of the new opera season with Piccolomini at the New York Academy have averaged \$4,500 per night.

—A French electrician in San Francisco announces that he has discovered how to take the gold from a quartz rock by electricity.

—We notice that wild geese are beginning to fly southward. It is said to be the sign of an early winter.—Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.

—Georgia has over twelve hundred miles of railroad built and paid for, and yielding to the stockholders more than an average of seven per cent. yearly dividends.

—A Virginia gentleman proposes to donate \$20,000 for the erection of an agricultural college, if the farmers of the State will contribute \$50,000 more.

—The hog cholera is still raging in Sullivan county, Ind. One farmer lost 100 hogs out of a lot of 120, and another lost 50 hogs, for which he was offered \$1,000 a few days previously.

—The Smyrna (Del.) Times gives an account of an election in that town, held by boys exclusively, which, that paper says, with regard to pulling, quarreling and cursing, was far ahead of the men's election.

—A malignant cholera broke out among the slaves of a Jefferson parish planter, and in one day eighty out of about one hundred on the place, died of the disease, and the planter, who is the owner of the place, is now in the New Orleans Delta of the 23d.

—A correspondent of Harper's Weekly speaks of two little chess phenomena residing in Fayette county, New York. They are a boy and girl, aged eleven and thirteen years, respectively, and blind folded, can beat any of the most experienced players in that section.

—The Green county (Ind.) Circuit Court adjourned last Saturday. Three persons were sent to the Penitentiary. Marshall County, Ind., Arthur Neal, was sentenced for life. The verdict seemed to have no effect upon him. One of the convicted was a boy only twelve years of age, who was sentenced for two years.

—WATCH-CHAIN CHAINS.—It is said that the rope which surrounded the ring or enclosure in which Morrysey and Heston fought has been bought by a distinguished gentleman of Buffalo, and in a short time will be cut up, set in gold, silver, or brass, and sold to all gentlemen and ladies who desire a memento of the battle. Those who believe that it is a beneficial purchase, a tremendous saving will be made by the operation. The skins were tanned in one week, and had the appearance of the best French calf-skin.

—Piccolomini has taken for herself and her family a place near the altar in St. Stephen's (Dr. Cumming's) Church, in Twenty-eighth street. It is reported here and believed here, that the President, in his message at the opening of Congress, will throw the responsibility of his inaction on this subject upon Congress, and upon the failure of that body to give him the power and means for which he asked, in reference to these emergencies, at the last session.

—The act to restrict the immigration of Chinese into California went into operation on the 1st of October. The penalty fine and imprisonment falls on the masters and owners of vessels disobeying the law. Several ships are on their way from Hong Kong with passengers, but it is generally believed the act will be held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. Alamy that view, if the treaty recently made with China guarantees protection to natives of that country in the United States, the law of California, it would seem, must give way before the treaty.

A Funny Sell.

Doctors are very wise men, sometimes. This fact is fully illustrated by the following from the New Bedford Mercury: In a certain flourishing village down-eastward, where flourishes a literary institution, a gentleman took one of a family of infant puppies, and having introduced it into the world before the folks were wide awake enough to know what he was about, chucked the little creature among a litter of kittens, of like tender age. Puss made no distinction between the stranger and her own offspring, and he on his own part took kindly and cordially to his new nurse. Great was the astonishment of the household, when it was discovered (as they supposed) that their cat was the dam of a puppy. The news of so portentous a birth spread like wildfire over the village. People came in flocks to see the sight. The fortune teller was offered five dollars for the little monster, but declared he would not part with it for five hundred. The cat was might not part with it for five hundred. The cat was might not part with it for five hundred.

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DEATH.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARTHA, wife of WILLIAM A. BRADSHAW.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Friday) at two o'clock, P. M. from the family residence, situated on the corner of New Jersey and Duran streets. Friends of the family are requested to attend. Services by Rev. Mr. Merrill.

On Wednesday evening, November 2d, at 6 o'clock, LUKA GUARLES, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral to-day (Friday) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of mother, on Circle street. Services by Rev. E. T. Fletcher. Friends of the family are invited to attend, with out further notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Notice. To Advertisers.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

WM. F. WEBSTER, CHEMIST. OFFICE IN RAMSAY'S BLOCK. Corner of Illinois and Maryland streets. Mr. Webster is prepared to make analysis of Ores, Minerals, Soils, Mineral Waters, &c., and he will give special attention to the detection of adulterations in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, and articles of domestic and culinary use.

MR. SAMUEL WOOLLSHLEGER, FENCING MASTER. Test of Fencing has at all times been regarded as one of the most beautiful and noble exercises which youth can take. It develops the form, gives grace and suppleness. Mr. W. was a soldier under Napoleon I. and can produce the best certificate of his ability from persons in different parts of the country and in Europe, where he has given instruction.

Samuel Woollshleger, at the California House, Indianapolis, Indiana, nov. 4-1888

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the annual election for five Directors of the Indianapolis and Riverway Bank-Trust Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary of said Company, in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1888, being the fourth Wednesday in said month.

nov. 4-1888 W. D. BRATY, Secretary.

LATE ARRIVAL

WINTER DRY GOODS. Second stock

HOLMAN'S! Complete in every Department, including many New Designs in SHAWLS

DRESS GOODS. Sales to be made on the Small Profit Principle.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF ELEGANT AND CHEAP GOODS

NO. 3 ODD FELLOWS' HALL, INDIANAPOLIS.

PETER COOPER'S SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS. A PRIME ARTICLE. Very extensively used for BLANK MACHINES, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES.

For Sale by Wholesale. WE HAVE FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES, 1,000 ACRES OF LAND near the capital of the State of Iowa, both prairie and timber land, and in lots to suit purchasers, or exchange for farms, wagons or cattle. Inquire of

For Sale by Wholesale. TWO HOUSES WELL LOCATED in this city, by a person intending to remove West. Inquire of

NOTICE. WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR article of Raw Cotton, Lard Oil, German, Olefine, and Compound Soap, all of which are selling at the lowest wholesale prices.

For Sale by Wholesale. Frazar River Gold Mines DIRECT.

FOX LINE. The Regular A. J. Clipper ship

GRAY FEATHER. GUNDESSEN, Master.

For Sale by Wholesale. HOUSE BUILDING HARDWARE, SUCH AS NAIL GLASS, LOCKS, Latches, Bells, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Window Springs, Sash-Pullers, &c. My stock embraces House-trimnings of every style and price, and I am confident I can suit the taste and price of any purchaser. Remember that Wood's is the Standard. Send the people to buy good articles.

For Sale by Wholesale. SUESS HILL AND COUNTRY SAWS, Axes, Saws and Manilla Ropes of all sizes, Packing Yarn, and all other goods at the lowest prices. Send for a list of prices.

For Sale by Wholesale. DO YOU WANT ANY House Building Hardware, SUCH AS NAIL GLASS, LOCKS, Latches, Bells, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Window Springs, Sash-Pullers, &c. My stock embraces House-trimnings of every style and price, and I am confident I can suit the taste and price of any purchaser. Remember that Wood's is the Standard. Send the people to buy good articles.

For Sale by Wholesale. DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, &c.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER. Lease and Manager, Mr. E. T. BRIDGES. Stage Manager, Mr. W. H. LEE.

BENEFIT OF THE CHARITABLE YANKEE GIRL, MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. Who will appear in six characters, New Songs and Dance.

MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. The Irish Boy, in three great characters.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1888. Will be presented the new laughable farce of the YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER. Peg Ann Meltable Higginbottom. Mrs. W. J. Florence. After which

MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE. Tim Bonds. Mrs. W. J. Florence. Annie Spruce, with songs. Mrs. W. J. Florence. Performance commences with the

Irish Lion. Mr. W. J. Florence. No police will be in attendance and strict order enforced. No improper characters admitted under any circumstances. Prices of Admission—Private Box, \$5; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7 1/2 precisely.

THE DAILIES. WEEKLIES. MONTHLIES. AND SERIALS. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PERRINE'S. No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall.

MERCHANTS, BUSINESS MEN. And others, are requested to CALL AT ONCE

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, AND EXAMINE THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS

STATIONERY. EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

MILLS, ALFORD & CO. OFFER TO THE MERCHANTS in surrounding counties the largest and most complete Stock of Groceries in the city of Indianapolis.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NOTES of the State Bank of Indiana. (Old Bank) Provision is made at the Indianapolis Branch of this Bank for redeeming, until the 31st day of December next, all of the Branches of the (Old) Bank in New York notes of all denominations.

NOTICE OF THE POSTPONEMENT of the Public Sale in Kansas, which were ordered to be held by Proclamation No. 617.

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DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE. No. 8 Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind.

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